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CAREY'S RECORD

OF

The Great Rebellion

A CAREFULLY COMPILED

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE

Dawn of the Rebellion to the Dawn of Peace.

BY JAMES P. CAREY.

NEW YORK:
DICK & FITZGERALD, PUBLISHERS.

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THE

CHRONOLOGY OF THE REBELLION.

The order of the War Department, issued on the 13th of April, 1865, suspending the draft and recruiting, and reducing the military establishment, practically declares that the war is ended, and the action of prominent men in Virginia tending to a return of that State to its allegiance, give promise of a speedy peace.

Under these circumstances, the author presents to the public this chronological record of the principal political, military and naval events of the war. The material from which this record has been compiled, was collected during the past six years by a gentleman who enjoyed peculiar facilities for obtaining an accurate knowledge of current events. It has been carefully revised, and will be found correct and reliable. Thus the reader will have compressed within this small space, a comprehensive record of this rebellion—one of the greatest wars the world has ever known.

1859.

May.

11. A Southern Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., at which eight States are represented, passes resolutions in favor of opening the slave trade.

June.

8. A Slaveholders' Convention assembles at Baltimore, Md. Delegates from each county represented.

October.

16. John Brown and fifteen white men and five negroes seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and kill four of the inhabitants.

17. The militia and Federal troops arrive at Harper's Ferry and besiege Brown and his men in the armory buildings.

18. The armory captured by Colonel Lee (now General). One marine and twelve of Brown's men killed. Brown and four men taken prisoners, and two escape, but are recaptured.

November.

19. The people of Charlestown, Va., excited by the rumors of an attempt to rescue John Brown and Governor Wise calms their fears by guarding the place with a Richmond regiment.

30. In the House of Representatives of South Carolina a resolution is offered that "South Carolina is ready to enter, together with other slave-holding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy."

December.

2. John Brown and two negroes hung.

20. The medical students from Southern States in Philadelphia colleges, resolve to secede and join colleges in their own States.

1860.

February.

2. The trial of Stevens commenced at Harper's Ferry

March.

16. Stevens and Hazlitt hung at Charlestown, Va.

April.

5. Scene in Congress between Messrs. Potter and Roger A. Pryor.

23. The Democratic National Convention assembles at Charleston, S. C.

30. The Cincinnati Platform rejected by the National Democratic Convention, and, upon the adopting of a platform, the Southern delegates secede.

May.

4. The National Democratic Convention adjourns until June 18.

9. The Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore nominate John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice.

11. A scene in the House between Messrs. Thayer & Grow.

16. The National Republican Convention assembles at Chicago.

18. The Republican Convention nominate Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice.

June.

1. Maryland prohibits the manumission of slaves.

12. The National Democratic Convention meets at Richmond, and adjourns until the 21st.

18. The Baltimore Convention (Bell and Everett) reassembles.

20. Serious fight in the Baltimore Convention.

23 The National Democratic Convention meets at Baltimore, and nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick; the seceders also meet and nominate Breckinridge and Lane.

July.

20. Visit of the Savannah Blues to New York.—A Remarkable meteor makes its appearance.

August.

16. A Douglas State Convention at Syracuse forms a Union ticket.

October.

18. The Governor of South Carolina calls an extra session of the Legislature.

November.

6. Abraham Lincoln elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President; Lincoln and Hamlin, 180 electoral votes; Bell and Everett, 39; Breckinridge and Lane, 72; Douglas and Johnson, 12.

22. Banks in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia suspend specie payment.

December.

5. The United States Treasury suspends specie payment.

6. A Committee of 33 appointed by the House to take measures for the perpetuity of the Union.

11. Resignation of Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

12. General Scott arrives in Washington to advise with the President.

13. Joint resolution introduced into Congress proposing important amendments to the Constitution.

14. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigns.

15. President Buchanan appoints January 4 a day of fasting and prayer.

17. A Secession Convention assembles in Columbia, S.

C., but adjourns to Charleston in consequence of the small-pox.

26. The Convention at Charleston passes the ordinance carrying South Carolina out of the Union.

24. Attempted removal of ordnance from the Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., prevented by the citizens.

26. Fort Moultrie evacuated by Major Robert Anderson, who retires with his troops to Fort Sumter.

26. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigns.

30. Seizure by the citizens of the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C.

1861.

January.

3. The Crittenden compromise resolutions offered in the Senate.

4. Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, seized by State troops.

5. The Postmaster at Charleston refuses to make returns to the United States Government.—The *Star of the West* chartered and sent to Fort Sumter to reinforce Major Anderson.

8. Forts Johnson and Caswell, N. C., seized by rebels.—Secretary Thompson resigns from the Interior Department.

9. Mississippi secedes.—The first gun of the rebellion fired; the forts on Morris Island fire on the *Star of the West*, and she puts to sea.

10. The steamer *Joseph Whitney* leaves Boston with reinforcements for the troops at Pensacola, Fla.—General John A. Dix made Secretary of the Treasury.—Florida secedes.

11. Alabama secedes.

12. The Pensacola Navy-yard seized by rebels and the cutter *Lewis Cass* seized at New Orleans.

14. The Senators from Mississippi withdraw from Congress.

15. The coast survey steamer *Dana* seized at St. Augustine, Fla.

17. Batteries commanding the Mississippi erected at Vicksburg.

19 Georgia secedes.—Fort Neale, at Little Washington, N. C., captured by the rebels.

20. The fort at Ship Island captured by rebels.

21. The Alabama delegation in Congress leave.—Fort Neale, at Little Washington, N. C., retaken by a party of sailors.

22. Seizure in New York of muskets intended for Savannah.

23. The State of Connecticut makes military preparations.

24. Ex-President John Tyler arrives in Washington as a Commissioner from Virginia.—The arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by State troops.

25. Rhode Island repeals her Personal Liberty Bill.

26. Louisiana secedes.

29. The Georgia Convention empower the Governor to grant letters of marque.

30. The North Carolina Legislature calls a State Convention to meet February 28.—The forts on the Tortugas reinforced.—Tennessee appoints Commissioners to proceed to Washington.

February.

1. The Charlestonians prepare to besiege Fort Sumter.—Texas passes the Ordinance of Secession.

2. The gold in the New Orleans Mint seized by the State.

4. The Peace Congress assembles at Washington.—The Southern States convene at Montgomery, Ala.—Slidell and Benjamin, of Louisiana, leave the Senate.—The Virginia election for delegates to a convention results in nineteen-twentieths in favor of Union.

8. Governor Brown, of Georgia, seized seven vessels at Savannah in retaliation for the detention of arms in New York.—The Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., seized.

9. Jefferson Davis elected President and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy by the Convention at Montgomery, Ala., which also adopts the Constitution of the United States as its Constitution.—At the Tennessee election, a large majority is given in favor of Union.—Governor Pickens declares Sullivan's Island under martial law.

13. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin officially declared elected President and Vice-President

18. Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala.—Twiggs surrenders the military ports in Texas to Van Dorn.

22. Discovery of a plot in Baltimore to assassinate Mr. Lincoln; the President elect passes through Baltimore disguised in a Scotch cap and plaid cloak.

27. The propositions of the Peace Congress presented to and adopted by the Senate, and the resolutions of the Committee of Thirty-three by the House.

28. Congress agrees to amend the 12th Article of the Constitution.

March.

1. The amended Fugitive Slave Bill passes the House.

2. General Twiggs dismissed the service for treason.—The Texans capture the cutter *Dodge* at Galveston.

4. Mr. Lincoln inaugurated.—Texas declared out of the Union.

11. The Maine Personal Liberty Bill repealed.

19. The New York vessels at Savannah released.

21. Alabama cedes a district ten miles square at Montgomery for a seat of Government for the Confederacy.

26. The South Carolina Convention reassembled at Charleston.

27. The Peace Conference proposition defeated in the Virginia Convention.

April.

6. The Virginia Convention adopts a resolution favoring secession.

8. Heavy reinforcements of troops leave for Fort Sumter.

11. Beauregard demands the surrender of Sumter.

12. The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced and continued throughout the night.

13. Major Anderson surrenders Fort Sumter.

14. Major Anderson leaves Fort Sumpter in the *Baltic*, after having formally surrendered the fort and saluting his flag with the honors of war; several men killed by the explosion of a gun while saluting; no lives lost in the bombardment.

15. The President calls out 75,000 troops.

16. Virginia secedes.—Fort Pickens reinforced.

17. Jeff. Davis grants letters of marque.—Harper's Ferry Arsenal destroyed by order of Lieutenant Jones, U. S. A.—The *Star of the West* captured off Indianola.

19. Attack on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment while passing through Baltimore.—The Seventh New York State Militia leave for Washington.—A blockade of Southern ports ordered by the President.

20. General Dix issues his order "Whoever dares to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

21. The Portsmouth, Va., Navy-yard and the vessels thereat destroyed by the rebels.

24. Fort Smith, Ark., siezed by the State troops.

26. Owing to the destruction of the railroad and telegraph line communication is opened with Washington by water.

27. The arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., seized by the rebels.

29. The President orders an additional volunteer force, making 158,000 men in all, and an increase of the regular army to 85,000.

30. The rebel Congress meets at Montgomery. Ala.—Tennessee secedes.

May.

3. The President again calls for more troops.

6. Arkansas secedes.

7. Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, seized by Virginians.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Reeve and 313 men surrender to Van Dorn at San Antonio, Texas.

10. Captain Lyon captures Frost's Brigade, in camp near St. Louis.—The pirate *Spray* captures the schooner *Atwater*, off Apalachicola.

13. General Butler occupies Baltimore.

19. Engagement between the Sewall's Point Battery and four gunboats.

21. North Carolina secedes.

24. Colonel Ellsworth occupies Alexandria, Va., and is killed.—Kentucky passes resolutions of mediation and neutrality.—General Butler declares slaves to be contraband of war.

30. Secretary Cameron declares slaves contraband of war.

31. Engagement at Acquia Creek, Va.; attack by the gunboats.

June.

2. The pirate *Savannah* captured off Charleston by the brig *Ferry*.—Colonel Kelly has an engagement at Philippa, Va., and routs the rebels.

3. Stephen A. Douglas dies at Chicago.

10. Union troops, under General Butler, defeated at Big Bethel, Va.—The pirate *Wm. H. Webb* captured by the *Niagara* off Key West, Fla.

14. Harper's Ferry evacuated by the rebels.

17. General R. C. Schenck makes a reconnoissance with

a railroad train on Vienna.—General Lyon has an engagement with Price at Booneville, Mo.

24. The English ship *Minion*, with arms for the rebels, captured off Charleston.

26. President Lincoln made an LL. D., by Columbia College.—The President officially recognizes Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia.

27. Captain James H. Ward, of the Potomac flotilla, killed at Matthias Point, Va.

29. The pirate *Sumter* escapes from New Orleans.

July.

1. General Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and surprises the enemy at Haynesville.—A division of General H. A. Wise's army routed, at Buchanan, Va., by General Morris.

2. General Patterson routs the rebels near Martinsburg, Va.—The Legislature of West Virginia organizes.

3. General Fremont assigned to the Department of the West.—Galveston, Texas, blockaded.

4. The extra session of Congress convenes.—General Patterson pursues the rebels through Martinsburg, Va.—The pirate *Sumter* captures the brig *Cuba*, bound from Trinidad to London.

5. Engagement between Colonel Sigel and the rebels under Jackson and Raines at Brier Forks near Carthage, Mo.

6. The pirate *Jeff. Davis* captures the *John Welsh* off Hatteras.—The pirate *Sumter* arrives off Cienfuegos with seven vessels, captured off the Cuban coast.

7. The Captain General of Cuba releases the *Sumter* prizes.

8. $5,000,000 loaned to the Government by New York merchants in five hours.—General Patterson heavily reinforced at Martinsburg, Va.

9. The *Jeff. Davis* captures five prizes off Nantucket, and on the Long Island coast.—The rebels evacuate Guyandotte, Va.

10. The President authorized to call out 500,000 volunteers.

11. The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills pass Congress.—Battle at Rich Mountain, Va., in which General McClellan defeats Pegram.

12. The rebels evacuate Laurel Hill, Va.

13. General McClellan occupies Beverly, Va.; Garnett defeated and killed at Carrick's Ford, Va.; Pegram surrenders.

15. Johnston breaks camp at Bunker Hill and retreats on Winchester, Va.; Patterson follows and occupies Bunker Hill.

16. The entire army, under General McDowell, moves toward Manassas in five divisions.

17. General Patterson occupies Charlestown, Va.—Fort Lafayette designated as a military prison.

18. Johnston moves from Winchester toward Manassas Gap.

19. Johnston reinforces Beauregard at Bull Run, and General McDowell's forces are in line of battle.

21. Battle of Bull Run, Va.; the Union army defeated, and falls back on Washington in confusion; Union loss, 481 killed; 1,011 wounded, and 700 prisoners; rebel loss, 269 killed, and 1,483 wounded.—General Dix takes command in Baltimore.

22. General McClellan summoned to the command of the army.

23. Reinforcements for Washington called for.

25. Governor Morgan calls for 25,000 more troops.—General Cox occupies Charlestown, on the Kanawha River, Va.

27. Hampton, Va., evacuated and burned by Union troops.

August.

1. The rebel gunboat *Petrel* sunk off Charleston, S. C., by a broadside from the *St. Lawrence*.

2. General Lyon has an engagement at Dug Spring, Mo., with McCulloch; the rebels defeated.

6. Congress adjourns *sine die*.

7. Breckinridge makes a speech in Baltimore, and is mobbed.

9. Battle at Wilson's Creek, Mo.; General Lyon killed.—The entire debt of the United States, $111,000,000.

16. The President issues a proclamation confiscating the property of rebels.

18. The pirate *Jeff. Davis* wrecked on St. Augustine Bar, Fla.

19. A battle at Charlestown, Mo.; rebels defeated.—Missouri admitted into the Southern Confederacy.

26. Captain Foote (afterward Admiral), of the *North Carolina*, ordered to the Western fleet.—Engagement at Cross Lane, Va.; the rebels defeated.

28. Commodore Stringham's fleet opens fire on Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet, and reduces it.

29. Forts Hatteras and Clark, Hatteras Inlet, N. C., surrender to Commodore Stringham and General Butler, with Commodore Barron, rebel navy, and 694 prisoners.

30. Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., abandoned by the rebels.

September.

1. The rebels routed at Boone C. H., Va., and the town burned.

5. General Grant announces the invasion of Hickman, Ky., by rebels.

6. Paducah, Ky., occupied by General Grant.

10. Battle of Carnifax's Ferry, in which Rosecrans defeats Floyd.

11. The gunboat *Kearsarge* launched at Portsmouth, N. H.

12. The President modifies Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

14. The pirate *Judith* destroyed in Pensacola Harbor.

16. General Dix arrests the officers and members of the Maryland Legislature, and sends them to Fort McHenry.

18. Price repulsed at Lexington, Mo., by Colonel Mulligan.

20. Colonel Mulligan and his entire command surrender to Price, at Lexington, Mo.

23. Commodore Stringham relieved by Commodore Goldsborough.

26. The first national fast day under President Lincoln's administration.

28. Governor Morgan made Major General of Volunteers.

October.

8. General W. T. Sherman takes command of the Department of the Cumberland, relieving General Robert Anderson.

9. "Billy" Wilson's camp on Santa Rosas Island, Fla., attacked by the rebels, but the enemy is driven off.

17. Mason and Slidell arrive at Havana in the *Nashville*.

21. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Colonel E. D. Baker killed.—Zollicoffer repulsed at Wild Cat, Ky.

22. The Potomac blockaded by rebel batteries at Mathias Point.

25. Commodore Paulding appointed to command the Brooklyn Navy-yard.—Springfield, Mo., captured by the troops under Fremont.

29. The naval expedition leaves Hampton Roads for Port Royal, S. C., under Commodore Dupont.

31. General Scott resigns as Brevet Lieutenant General, and retires to private life.

November.

1. General Scott's resignation accepted by the President, who appoints General McClellan to the chief command of the armies.—General Dix issues an order regulating the Maryland elections.—Floyd defeated by Rosecrans at Gauley Bridge.

2. Fremont relieved of command in the Army of the West, by General David Hunter.

4. The expedition of Commodore Dupont arrives off Port Royal, S. C.

7. Battle at Belmont, Mo.; the rebels under Sidney A. Johnston defeated by Grant.—Naval engagement in Port Royal Harbor; the rebel forts Beauregard and Walker captured.

8. General Buell assigned to the Department of Kentucky.—James M. Mason and John Slidell, rebel Ministers to England and France, seized on board the *Trent*, by Commodore Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*.—Rebels defeated at Piketon, Ky., by General Nelson.

9. General Scott and Mr. Thurlow Weed leave on a mission to Europe.

10. The rebels capture Guyandotte, Va., and massacre the garrison.—Floyd defeated on the Kanawha River, Va.

12. General Halleck assigned to the Department of Missouri.—The pirate *Beauregard* captured.

15. The troops in the volunteer service now number 480,000 men.

22. A general bombardment of Pensacola and the navy-yard by Colonel Brown at Fort Pickens; the town and navy-yard destroyed.

23. The pirate *Sumter* escapes from the *Iroquois* at Martinique.

27. The gunboat *Cour d'Leon* runs the blockade of the Potomac, and arrives at Fortress Monroe.—The *Constitution* leaves Hampton Roads with General Phelps, first part of the Butler expedition to New Orleans.

December.

4. John C. Breckinridge expelled from the United States Senate.—Mr. Saulbury's peace resolutions tabled by the Senate.—Holman's Crittenden resolutions tabled by the House.
6. Beaufort, S. C., occupied by General Stevens of General T. W. Sherman's command.
11. No more regiments to be raised by Governors of States, except upon special order from the War Department; Senator Wilson says there are men enough in the army.
13. Battle at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County, Va.; rebels defeated.
14. General Burnside's expedition against the North Carolina Coast leaves New York for Annapolis.
20. General Ord defeats the rebels at Dranesville, Va.
23. Price passes through Springfield, Mo., in full retreat for Arkansas.
26. General Scott returns to New York from Europe.—Mr. Seward agrees to surrender Mason and Slidell; Bull Run Russell "acts as if he heard good news."
28. The New York Banks suspend specie payments.

1862.

January.

1. Mason and Slidell surrendered.—Engagements at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla.
4. General Milroy burns Huttonsville, Va.
9. General Burnside's expedition leaves Annapolis.—General Lander evacuates Romney, Va.
10. Polk and Johnston, of Missouri, expelled from the Senate.
11. The *Pensacola* runs the blockade of the Potomac and arrives at Hampton Roads.
12. General Garfield occupied Prestonburg, Ky.
13. General Cameron resigns from the War Department.
17. Ex-President John Tyler dies at Richmond, Va.—Mr. Cameron confirmed as Minister to Russia.
19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky.
20. Rebels evacuate Mill Spring, Ky.
24. Commerce, Mo., sacked by Jeff. Thompson.
27. The President orders a forward movement of all the armies, to take place on February 22.
30. The *Monitor* launched at Greenpoint, L. I.

February.

1. It is ordered that pirates shall be placed on the same footing as prisoners of war.
4. General Grant arrives at Fort Henry, Tenn., and commences the attack.
6. Fort Henry surrenders to General Grant and Flag Officer Foote, after an engagement.
7. Gen. Lander occupies Romney, Va.—General Burnside gains a victory on Roanoke Island, N. C.—The rebels evacuate Bowling Green, Ky., in consequence of General Grant's successes.—Appropriations made for twenty iron-clad vessels.
10. An expedition ascends the Tennessee to Florence, Ala.
13. General Grant invests Fort Donelson, Tenn.
14. Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., commenced.—The President offers an amnesty to the rebels.
16. Clarksville, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels.—Fort Donelson surrenders to General Grant.
21. Battle at Valverde, Texas.
22. General Gillmore completes the investment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.
23. General Curtiss occupies Fayetteville, Ark.
24. General Nelson, of Buell's command, occupies Nashville, Tenn.
25. The *Monitor* put into commission.
27. General Banks occupies Charlestown, Va.
28. The rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky.

March.

2. General Banks occupies Martinsburg, Va.
3. Columbus, Ky., occupied by Union troops.
5. General Banks occupies Bunker Hill, Va.
6. General Joe Johnston falls back from Manassas in consequence of McClellan's forward movement—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commences and continues on the next day.
8. The President divides the Army of the Potomac into five corps.—Union victory at Pea Ridge, Ark.—The fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.
9. Winchester, Va., evacuated by the rebels.
11. General McClellan occupies Manassas, Va.
14. General Burnside defeats the rebels at Newbern, N. C.
15. Flag-officer Foote commences the bombardment of Island No. 10.
19. General Burnside occupies Little Washington, N.C.
22. General Banks occupies Luray, Va.
23. Battle at Winchester, Va.
26. Battle at Achape Pass, New Mexico.
31. General Geary occupies Union City, Tenn.

April.

4. Apalachicola, Fla., occupied.—General McClellan lands upon the Peninsula and commences the siege of Yorktown, Va.
6 and 7. Battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; rebels defeated.
7. Island No. 10 surrenders to Flag-officer Foote.
10. General Gillmore commences the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.
11. General Mitchell occupies Huntsville, Ala.—Fort Pulaski surrenders.—The siege of Fort Macon, N. C., commenced.—Pocahantos, Ark., occupied by General Curtis.
12. Stevenson, Ala., occupied.
14. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, Tenn., commenced.
16. Battles at Lee's Mill, Va., McClellan's advance, and Wilmington Island, Ga.
17. General Banks occupies Mount Jackson, Va.
18. General McDowell, occupies Falmouth, Va.
24. Commodore Farragut passes Forts St. Philip and Jackson.
25. Fort Macon, N. C., surrenders to General Parke.
26. New Orleans surrenders to Commodore Farragut.—Battle at Warwick Creek, Va.
28. Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrender to Porter.

May.

1. Jasper, Ala., occupied by General Mitchell.
4. General Lee evacuates Yorktown, Va.
5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
7. Battle at West Point, Va.
8. Engagement at McDowell, Va.
10. Norfolk surrenders to General Wool.—Pensacola, Fla., surrenders.
11. The ram *Merrimac* blown up by Tatnall.
16. Naval engagement at Fort Darling, Va.
20. General Stoneman occupies New Bridge, Va.
21. General McClellan's army within five miles of Richmond, Va.
23. General Banks evacuates Strasburg, Va., in consequence of the advance of Jackson.—Commodore Farragut shells Grand Gulf, Miss.—Battle at Lewisburg, Va.
25. General McDowell occupies Fredricksburg, Va.
27. General Williams occupies Baton Rouge, La.—Battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.
28. General Halleck attacks Beauregard at Corinth, Miss.
29. Corinth, Miss., evacuated by the rebels.
31. Battle at Fair Oaks, Va.

June.

1. Jackson retreats from Strasburg, Va.—Battle of Seven Pines, Va.
5. Fort Pillow evacuated by the rebels.
6. Memphis surrenders after the defeat of the rebel navy.—Jackson routed at Harrisonburg.
7. General Negley opens fire on Chattanooga.
8. Battle at Cross Keys, Va.
9. Jackson defeated at Port Republic, Va.
13. Stuart makes a foray on the right wing of McClellan's army.
16. Battle on James's Island, S. C.
18. General Morgan occupies Cumberland Gap, Ky.
23. Commodore Farragut opens fire on Vicksburg, Miss.
26. General McClellan commences his change of base to James River.
27. Fremont relieved from the Mountain Department.
28. Pope takes command of the Department of Virginia.—Farragut passes the Vicksburg batteries.
30. Battle of Nelson's Farm, Va.

July.

1. The President calls for 300,000 men.—Battle of Malvern Hills; end of the seven days' fight.
4. General McDowell occupies Warrenton, Va.
10. The War Department orders a general exchange of prisoners.—General Curtis occupies Clarendon, Ark.
13. Murfreesboro, Tenn., surrenders.
15. Naval engagement on the Mississippi.
17. Battle at Cynthiana, Ky.

20. Engagement at Beaver Dam, Va.
22. Military and naval commanders ordered to confiscate rebel property.—General Halleck appointed General-in-chief.
24. Farragut retires from before Vicksburg, Miss.
28. Battle at Moore's Mills, Mo.

August.

4. The President orders a draft of 300,000 men.
5. Battle of Baton Rouge, La.
6. The ram *Arkansas* destroyed above Vicksburg.
8. The President prohibits citizens from leaving the country.
9. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.
16. General McClellan evacuates Harrison's Landing with his army.
22. Raid on Pope's rear by Jackson.
23. Battle of Catlett's Station, Va., and retreat of Pope.
29. Second battle of Bull Run, Va.
31. General McDowell evacuates Fredericksburg, Va.

September.

2. General McClellan appointed to the defences of Washington.
4. Jackson invades Maryland.—The *Oreto* (*Florida*) runs the blockade of Mobile.
5. Pope relieved from command.
6. McDowell relieved from command.
9. Jackson invades Maryland at Poolesville.
10. Jackson occupies Hagerstown, Md.—Battle at Gayley, Va.
12. General Burnside occupies Frederick, Md., in pursuit of Jackson.
14. Battles at Mumfordsville, Tenn., and South Mountain, Md.
15. Harper's Ferry, Va., surrenders to Jackson.
17. Mumfordsville, Tenn., surrenders to Bragg.—The pirate *Alabama* captures her first prize, a whaler.—Battle of Antietam, Md.
19. Battle of Iuka, Miss.
20. Engagement on the banks of the Potomac.
22. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation.
24. The President suspends the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
29. General Nelson killed by General Jeff. C. Davis at Louisville, Ky.

October.

1. Sabine Pass, Texas, occupied.
2. The navy takes possession of St. John's River, Fla.
3 and 4. Battle of Corinth, Miss.
8. General Grant occupies Grand Junction, Miss.—Battle of Perryville, Ky.
9. Jacksonville, Fla., evacuated by Union troops.
10. Jeb Stuart invades Maryland at Mercersburg and Pennsylvania at Chambersburg.
11. Bragg evacuates Camp Dick Robinson, Ky.
15. Engagement at Island No. 10.
16. Bragg makes his escape from Kentucky pursued by Buell.
22. Battle at Pocotaligo, S. C.
23. General Schofield occupies Huntsville, Ala.
26. Indianola, Texas, surrendered.
29. General Pleasanton occupies Upperville, Va., n pursuit of Jackson.
30. France proposes intervention to England and Russia.

November.

7. General McClellan relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac by General Burnside.
13. England declines the proposition of France to intervene.
15. Successful trial of fifteen inch guns in monitor turrets.
18. General Sumner, with the advance of the army of the Potomac, arrives at Falmouth, Va.
21. General Burnside demands the surrender of Fredericksburg, Va.
22. Tampico, Mexico, occupied by the French.

December.

3. General Geary captures Winchester, Va.
4. General Banks's expedition leaves New York for New Orleans.
7. The *Alabama* captures the mail steamer *Ariel*, and bonds her.—Battle of Crawford's Prairie, Ark.
13. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
15. Burnside evacuates Fredericksburg, Va.
16. General Grover occupies Baton Rouge, La.
18. Battle of Lexington, Tenn.
20. Holley Springs, Miss., captured by Van Dorn.—The rebels repulsed from Davis's Mills, Miss., with heavy loss.
21. General W. T. Sherman commences a movement upon Vicksburg in the rear of Haines's Bluff.
28. Stuart makes an unsuccessful foray on Burnside's army at Falmouth, Va.
29. Battle of Haines's Bluff (Vicksburg), Miss.; General Sherman repulsed.—Island No. 10 evacuated by order of General Jeff. C. Davis.
31. The *Monitor* sunk in a gale off Hatteras.

1863.

January.

1. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation.—The rebels estimate their losses thus far at 20,898 killed, 59,615 wounded, and 21,169 prisoners. Total, 209,116.—Battles of Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn., and Galveston, Texas.
2. General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg withdrawn.—Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
3. The rebels retreat across Stone River to Tullahoma.
4. Rosecrans pursues Bragg through Murfreesboro, Tenn.
5. General Banks assigned to the Department of the Gulf.
9. The President divides the army of the Cumberland into corps under Thomas, McCook and Crittenden.—Battle of Springfield, Mo.
10. General Grant removes his headquarters to Memphis, Tenn., preparatory to entering upon the Vicksburg expedition.—General Sherman captures Arkansas Post, Ark.
11. A naval engagement in Galveston Bay, in which the pirate *Alabama* sinks the gunboat *Hatteras*.
12. Engagement at Patersonville, La.—General Wool takes command of the Department of the East.
16. Mound City, Ark., destroyed by our gunboats in retaliation.—The pirate *Oretas* (Florida) runs out of Mobile.—St. Charles, Ark., captured by our gunboats.—Acapulco, Mexico, bombarded by the French.
17. The fleet of monitors leave to rendezous at Port Royal, S. C., preparatory to an attack on Fort McAllister.
18. Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, Arkansas, captured by General Gorman.
20. Fitz-John Porter cashiered by sentence of court-martial.—Authority given to Governor Andrew to raise negro troops.—The steamers *Morning Light* and *Velocity* seized at Sabine Pass by the rebels.
21. General McClernand commences siege operations against Vicksburg.
23. Mr. Cameron resigns as Minister to Russia.
25. General Burnside relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac; also Generals Sumner and Franklin, (the cause alleged to be a delay in moving and dissatisfaction of the officers.)
26. General Hooker assigned to the command of Army of the Potomac.
27. The monitor *Montauk* bombards Fort McAllister, Ga.—The Senate passes a bill indemnifying the President for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.
31. Naval engagement in Charleston Harbor; the rebel rams attack our fleet.

February.

1. Federal occupation of Franklin, Tenn.
2. Second bombardment of Fort McAllister by the *Montauk*.—The House passes the bill for the enlistment of negro soldiers.
3. Rebels attack Fort Donelson, Tenn., and are driven off.—The *Queen of the West* runs past Vicksburg.—General Foster reinforces Hunter at Port Royal, S. C.
4. General Grant takes command of the armies in the field operations against Vicksburg.
5. The *Queen of the West* destroys the rebel vessels in Red River and returns.
6. Mr. Seward declines the French offer of mediation.
7. Engagement at Burnt Ordinary, Va.
10. The *Queen of the West* again runs the rebel batteries at Vicksburg and cruises on the 12th in the Atchafalaya.
12. The House passes the National Currency Bill and the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri.
13. The *Indianola* runs the Vicksburg batteries.
14. The *Queen of the West* captured by the rebels in Red River.
16. The Senate passes the Conscription Bill.

18. Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced by General Grant and the fleet.
24. The *Indianola* captured by the rebels below Vicksburg; she is blown up through fear of Porter's mock monitor.
25. The Conscription Bill passes the House.
27. The *Montauk* destroys the *Nashville* in Ogeechee River, Ga.
28. The amended Conscription becomes a law.—The President calls an extra session of the Senate.

March.

1. The Coldwater Pass expedition of Porter's reaches Moon Lake.
3. Nevada admitted as a State.
4. The pirate *Retribution* condemned at Nassau.
5. Battle at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
7. Battle at Spring Hill, Ark.
10. Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by negro troops.
11. C. M. Clay confirmed as Minister to Russia.
12. The Coldwater expedition arrives at Fort Pemberton, Miss.
13. Battle at Newbern, N. C.; the rebels attempt to retake the town.
14. Admiral Farragut runs past the Port Hudson batteries in the *Hartford*.
15. The Pirate *Chapman* captured in San Francisco Harbor.
19. Admiral Farragut passes the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., and anchors below Vicksburg on the 21st.
21. Death of General Sumner.
22. Burnside's corps moves into Kentucky.
23. General Burnside assigned to the Department of the Ohio.—The rebel ram *Vicksburg* captured by Admiral Porter.—Pensacola, Florida, burned and evacuated by Federals.
25. The ram *Lancaster* sunk while passing the Vicksburg battery.—Battle at Brentwood, Tenn.
27. Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed by Colonel Montgomery's brigade of negro troops.—Colonel Dandy effects a landing upon Coles's Island, S. C.
28. The pirate *Georgia* leaves England.
30. Engagement at Somerset, Ky.
31. Admiral Farragut silences the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss.

April.

1. Admiral Farragut destroys transports in Red River.
4. The siege of Fort Pemberton, Miss., raised by the Coldwater expedition.
6. The iron clad fleet arrives off Charleston Bar.
7. Admiral Farragut destroys Bayou Saraha.—Admiral Dupont attacks Fort Sumter; the *Keokuk* is sunk and the fleet subsequently withdraws.
9. The *Alexandra* (supposed pirate) siezed at Liverpool.
14. Patersonville, La., occupied by General Banks, after an engagement.—The rebels raise the siege of Washington, N. C.
16. Five gunboats and three transports run the batteries of Vicksburg.—The *Queen of the West* recaptured in Grand Lake, La.
17. Colonel Grierson's Cavalry starts on a raid through Mississippi to sever railroad communication.
21. General Banks captures Washington, La.
22. General Reynolds captures McMinnville, Tenn.—Six gunboats and twelve transports, bearing the advance of Grant's army, pass the Vicksburg batteries.
23. General Dodge captures Tuscumbia, Ala.
25. The pirate *Georgia* burns the ship *Dictator*.
27. The Army of the Potomac prepare for the Chancellorsville battle.
28. Colonel Grierson destroyed valuable railroad property at Benton, Miss.—Naval engagement at Grand Gulf, Miss.
29. General Dodge destroys Tower Creek, Ala.
30. National fast observed by order of President Lincoln.—Porter's squadron passes the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., and General Grant fights the battle of Branlinsburg, and lands his troops.—General Stoneman raids upon Hanover Court-house, Va.

May.

1. Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—General Kilpatrick within two miles of Richmond, Va.
2. Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., commenced. Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded.—The tracks diverging from Gordonsville destroyed by General Buford.—General Stoneman destroys the railroad at Columbia, Va.
3. Second day of the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Battle of Nansemond, Va.; Longstreet reinforces Lee.—Fredericksburg, Va., captured by General Sedgwick.—Iron works at Round Mountain destroyed by Colonel Streight.
4. General Sedgwick evacuates Fredericksburg, Va.—Admiral Porter captures Fort De Russy, Ark., after an engagement.—Colonel Streight's command surrenders to Forrest.
5. Vallandigham arrested in Dayton, Ohio, for treason, by order of General Burnside.—The Army of the Potomac retreats from Chancellorsville, Va.
6. Alexandria, La., captured by Porter's fleet.—The pirate *Florida* captures the *Clarence*, and converts her into a pirate.
7. Van Dorn (rebel general) shot at Chattanooga.
8. The President gives sixty-five days' warning to alien residents.—The bombardment of Port Hudson commenced by Farragut.
10. Stonewall Jackson dies.
11. Crystal Spring, Miss., destroyed by Grant's advance.
13. General Keys occupies West Point, Va.—Return of several New York two years' regiments from the war.
14. General Grant occupies Jackson, Miss., after an engagement.
16. Battle of Champion Hills, Miss.
17. Grant evacuates Jackson, Miss., and has an engagement at Black River Bridge.—Puebla, Mexico, surrenders to the French.
18. General Grant occupies Haines' Bluff, and completes the investment of Vicksburg, Miss.
19. Fire opened on Vicksburg from General Grant's batteries.
20. The navy-yard at Yazoo City, Miss., destroyed by Porter.
21. Engagement in the rear of Port Hudson, La.—Mexico (City) evacuated by the Mexicans.
23. Port Hudson, La., invested by General Banks.
24. C. L. Vallandigham banished to the South.—Eight rebel steamers destroyed on the Yazoo River.
26. General Weitzel's command joins Banks in the rear of Port Hudson, La.
27. An assault on Port Hudson repulsed.
30. Rev. H. W. Beecher leaves for Europe on a mission.—Engagement at Catlett's Station, Va.

June.

1. James's Island, S. C., evacuated by the rebels.
3. Lee prepares for the invasion of the North.
5. General Hooker makes a reconnoissance at Deep Run, Va.
6. Battle at Milliken's Bend, Miss.; negro troops engaged.
11. Mosby makes a foray on Poolesville, Md.
12. The *Clarence* captures the *Tacony*, converts her into a pirate, and is burned.—General Gillmore relieves Hunter of the Department of the South.
14. General Hooker moves from Falmouth to Bull Run in pursuit of Lee.—Federal forces at Winchester and Berryville defeated and fall back.
15. The President calls for 120,000 men to repel invasion.—The rebels occupy Hagerstown, Md., Chambersburg and Greencastle, Pa.
16. Harper's Ferry invested by the rebels.
17. The rebel ram *Atlanta* captured.
18. New York militia leave for Harrisburg, Pa.—Chambersburg evacuated by the rebels.
19. The rebel ram *Chattahoochee* blown up.—The *Alabama* captures the *Conrad*, and converts her into a pirate.—Federal foray on Lenon Station, Tenn.
20. Governor Bowman inaugurated Governor of West Virginia.—Frederick, Md., occupied by Stuart.
21. Stuart evacuates Frederick, Md., and the advance of the Army of the Potomac enters.
22. The rebels invade Paoli, Ind.—Vallandigham arrives at Bermuda.
23. The rebels capture Brashear, La.—Rebels advance on Shippinsburg, Pa.
24. General Rosecrans occupies Shelbyville, Tenn.
25. General Knipe evacuates Carlisle, Pa.—The *Tacony* captures the *Archer*, converts her into a pirate, and is burned.
26. The *Archer* in an attempted raid on Portland, Me., is captured.—Gettysburg occupied by the rebels.—The rebels retreat on Tullahoma, Tenn.
27. The barracks at Carlisle, Pa., burned by the rebels.—Rosecrans occupies Manchester, Tenn.
28. The bridge at Columbia, Pa., burned to prevent the advance of the enemy.—General Hooker relieved of command by General George W. Meade.—The War Department orders the organization of a Veteran Reserve Corps.—Union troops evacuate Donaldsonville.
29. General Granger occupies Shelbyville, Tenn.

July.

1. Battle at Gettysburg, Pa., commenced.—General Rosecrans occupies Tullahoma, Tenn., and Winchester the next day.

3. Negotiations for the surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., opened.

4. Vicksburg surrenders to General Grant.—Lee defeated at Gettysburg, Pa.—Battle at Helena, Ark.—A. H. Stephens comes down the James River on a mission, but returns unsuccessful.

5. Lebanon, Ky., surrenders to Morgan.—Sherman defeats Johnson at Black River, Miss.

6. General Ransom occupies Natchez, Miss.

7. Bragg retreats across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, Ala.—Negotiations for the surrender of Port Hudson, La., opened.

8. Generals Grant and Meade promoted.—Port Hudson, La., surrenders to General Banks, and the Mississippi is thereby opened.—Morgan occupies Corydon, Ind.—Lee's rear guard defeated at Hagerstown, Md.

9. General Terry lands his troops on James's Island, S.C.

10. Morgan captures Salem, Ind.—Rebels defeated on Morris Island; General Gillmore effects a landing and commences the siege of Charleston.

11. Morgan captures Madison, Ind.—The draft commenced in New York.—Battle at Jackson, Tenn.

12. General Meade decides not to attack Lee on the banks of the Potomac.—General Stanley occupies Huntsville, Ala.

13. Lee's army crosses into Virginia.—General Herron captures Yazoo City.—The President thanks General Grant for Vicksburg.—First day of the draft riots in New York City.

14. Battle with Lee's rear guard at Falling Waters, Va.—Morgan occupies Unionville, Ohio.

15. The President appoints a day of Thanksgiving for recent victories.

16. The militia return to New York.—Johnston evacuates Jackson, Miss.—Battles on James's Island, S. C., and at Honey Spring, Indian Territory.

17. Vallandigham at Niagara Falls, Canada.—Quiet restored in New York.—Battles at Fort Gibson, Ark.

18. General Dix takes command of the Department of the East.—Rebels defeated at Morris Island, S. C., and at Rienzi, Miss.

24. Rebels defeated at Wytheville, Va.

26. Morgan defeated at Salineville, Ohio.—Death of John J. Crittenden.

27. Rebels defeated at Richmond, Ky.

29. Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.—Wm. L. Yancey dies at Montgomery, Ala.—The pirate *Alabama* repairs at Cape Town, Cape Good Hope.

August.

1. Jeff. Davis offers an amnesty to deserters.

3. The President orders retaliation for cruel treatment of prisoners of war.

9. The rebels defeated at Sparta, Tenn.

14. General Gillmore mounts the "Swamp Angel" on Morris Island, S. C.

15. Rebels defeated at Pineville, Mo.—Fort Sumter breached by siege guns.

17. Rebels defeated at Granada, Miss.—The Mississippi declared open for trade.—Captain George W. Rodgers killed in Charleston Harbor.

18. An expedition to Granada, Miss., destroys vast quantities of railroad material.

19. The draft resumed in New York.

21. The citizens of Lawrence, Kansas massacred by Quantrel.—General Rosecrans arrives in front of Chattanooga.—The brig *Bainbridge* founders at sea.—General Millmore throwns Greek fire into Charleston.

23. General Gillmore announces that Fort Sumter is a shapeless mass of ruins, incapable of further offensive operations.—General Steele occupies Clarendon, Ark.

26. Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner on Morris Island after siege approaches.—Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Ark.—John B. Floyd dies.—General Steele captures Brownsville, Ark.

27. Rebels defeated at Hanover, Tenn., and Bayou Meteor, Ark.

28. The draft completed in this city.

29. Five bounty-jumpers shot in the Army of the Potomac.—A rebel ram launched at Laird's Yard, Liverpool.

31. The draft commenced in Brooklyn.—General Burnside seizes Emory's Gap, Tenn.—The pirate *Sumter* sunk in Charleston Harbor.

September.

1. Fort Smith, Ark., evacuated by the rebels.—Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by General Burnside's advance.

2. Burnside's main column occupies Knoxville, and is welcomed by the inhabitants.

3. The pirate *Florida* enters Brest, France.—Rebels defeated at Diamond Gap, Tenn.

Federals repulsed from Fort Gregg, S. C.—Bread riot at Mobile, Ala.

5. Forts Gregg and Wagner, S. C., assaulted.

6. Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated by the rebels and occupied by General Gillmore.—Our forces defeated at Moorfield, Va.

7. General Rosecrans occupies Trenton, Ga.

8. Chattanooga, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels.—Naval engagement in Charleston Harbor; a naval attack on Fort Sumter repulsed.—Union forces defeated at Sabine Pass, Texas.

9. Chattanooga occupied by General Crittenden.—Cumberland Gap surrendered to General Burnside—Union forces defeated at Tipton, Tenn.

10. General Steele occupies Little Rock, Ark.—Longstreet reinforces Bragg.

11. Battle at Dalton, Ga.—The pirate *Fiorida* detained at Brest, France.

12. Culpepper, Va., occupied by General Meade's advance.

13. Engagements near Culpepper, Va., and at Bird's Gap, Ga.

15. The President suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*.

18. General Burnside's advance at Bristol, Tenn., when an engagement takes place.

19. Rebels defeated at Fort Smith, Ark.

19 and 20. Battle of Chicamauga.

22. Battle near Carter's Station, Tenn.

24. The President raises the blockade at Alexandria, Va.

27. Jonesboro, Tenn., reoccupied by rebels.

28. General Hooker leaves Virginia to reinforce Rosecrans.

29. Greenbacks declared a legal tender by the Court of Appeals of this State.—Visit of English, Russian and French fleets to New York.

30. Aggregate value of naval captures to date, $30,000,000.

October.

1. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, General Hooker, arrive at Bridgton, Ala.—Rebels defeated at Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn., and at Franklin, La.

2. General Franklin occupies Franklin, La.

3. The President appoints a day of National Thanksgiving.—Guerillas repulsed from McMinnville, Tenn.

5. The rebels attempt to blow up the *New Ironsides*.

6. Quantrell massacres General Blunt's body guard at Baxter Springs, Mo., after defeating his troops.

8. Quantrell burns Carthage, Mo.—Rebels defeated at Lannington, Miss.

10. Lee commences a flank movement on Meade, but the rebels are defeated at Robertson's Ford, Va.—Fight at Blue Springs, Tenn.

11. General Meade falls back to meet Lee.—The rebel forces driven out of East Tennessee.

12. General Meade rests his army on Manassas Plains, having foiled Lee's plans.

14. Battle of Bristow Station, Va.

15. Lee ceases his pursuit of Meade, and commences a retrograde movement.

16. The rebels defeated at Blackburn's Ford, Va.—General McPherson raids upon Canton, Miss.

17. Engagement at Charlestown, Va.—Imboden overpowers the garrison.—The President calls for 300,000 more men.

18. General Meade starts in pursuit of Lee.

19. Rosecrans superseded by General Thomas, and the new Military Department of the Mississippi created and placed under General Grant, who is given plenary powers.

21. General Meade ceases the pursuit of Lee.—General Franklin occupies Opelousas, La.—Battle at Cherokee Station, Ala.

22. Battle at Columbia, Ky.

23. General Grant arrives at Chattanooga.

24. Battle at Danville, Ky.—Jeff. Davis visits Mobile.

25. Battle at Pine Bluff, Ark.

26. General Gillmore renews the bombardment of Sumter.

27. General W. F. Smith executes a flank movement at Lookout Mountain, Ga.

28. General Hooker's "battle in the clouds" at Lookout Mountain.—Engagement at Wauhatchie, Ala.—General Blair occupies Tuscumbia, Ala.—181 Federal prisoners arrive at Fortress Monroe from Libby Prison, in a starving condition.

29. The exchange of prisoners stopped.—General But-

ler takes command of the Department of Virginia at Fortress Monroe.

31. A furious bombardment of Fort Sumter.

November.

1. General Dana occupies Brazos de Santiago, Texas.
3. Fort Brown, Texas, evacuated by the rebels.
4. The gunboat *Kearsarge* arrives in Cork, Ireland.
5. Battle at Carrion Crow Bayou, La.
7. Engagement at Kelly's Ford, Va.
8. Lee's army moves across the Rapidan.
10. Engagement at Droop Mountain, Va.
11. Lord Lyons notifies Mr. Seward of the plot in Canada to release rebel prisoners at Sandusky.
13. The resignation of General Burnside accepted.
14. Longstreet crosses the river for an advance in East Tennessee.
15. Battle at Raccoon Ford, Va.—The iron-clad *Camanche* sunk in San Francisco Harbor.
16. Burnside falls back on Lenoir Station from Longstreet's advance.
17. Burnside falls back on Knoxville when he is attacked by Longstreet.—General Banks captures Aransas Pass, Texas.
18. Three hundred starved Union prisoners arrive at Fortess Monroe.
19. Thanksgiving Day in Dixie.
20. Longstreet again attacks Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.
23 and 25. Battle of Chattanooga.
26. Meade advances against Lee.
27. Battle of Raccoon Ford, Va.
28. Lee falls back to Mine Run, Va.—John Morgan escapes from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary.
29. Engagement at Fort Saunders, near Knoxville.
30. General Gillmore commenced to shell Charleston, S. C., from Morris Island, over five miles.—The rebels evacuate and blow up Fort Esperanza, Texas.

December.

1. Generals Hooker and Palmer evacuate Ringgold, Ga —The Army of the Potomac crosses to the North side of the Rapidan.
2. Bragg relieved by Hardee.
3. Rebels repulsed from Raccoon Ford, Va.—General Sherman arrives at Knoxville, Tenn., to reinforce Burnside.—The enemy burns Lafayette, Tenn.
4. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.
6. Longstreet's rear guard attacked at Clinch Mountain, Tenn.—The steamer *Chesapeake* captured by piratical passengers.—The monitor *Weehawken* sunk in a gale.
7. General Foster announces Longstreet in full retreat from Tennessee, whereupon the President orders a Thanksgiving.—General Grant's captures during the war announced as 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners.—Congress organizes; Mr. Colfax chosen Speaker of the House.
8. Congress passes joint resolutions of thanks to General Grant.
9. The President thanks General Grant for the victory in East Tennessee.—General Averill leaves Harper's Ferry on a foray.—Jeff. Davis denounced by Henry S. Foote, in the rebel Congress.—Rebels driven from Beans's Station, Tenn.—The President issues a Proclamation of Amnesty.
10. Engagement at Morristown, Tenn.; Longstreet's army at Rogersville.
11. The pirate *Chesapeake* leaves Shelburne, N. S.
12. Rebels refuse to receive any supplies for Union prisoners.
13. Rebels repulsed at Catlett's Station, Va.
14. Engagement at Bear Station, Tenn.—General Wistar makes a foray on Charles City C. H., Va.
16. The Virginia and Tennessee Road cut at Salem, by General Averill.
17. The pirate *Chesapeake* captured at Sambro, N. S., by the *Ella & Anna*.—Rebel foray on Sangster's Station, Va.
19. The pirates of the *Chesapeake* rescued by a mob in Halifax.
21. General Averill returns from his foray.
23. Passports required of persons leaving New York.
26. The *Dictator* launched.
27. General Joe Johnston takes command of Bragg's army.

1864.

January.

1. Proposals issued for a loan of $35,000,000 to the United States.
3. Discovery of $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds printed in New York for the Confederate Government.—Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican throne announced.—Surrender of 300 Union troops to the rebels at Jonesville, Va.
9. The steamer *Chesapeake* (seized by rebels, and run into Halifax, N. C.), ordered by the Admiralty Court to be returned to her owners in New York.
11. Proclamation of Major General Banks for holding an election in Louisiana for State officers.
12. Gunboats and transports of Sherman's and Porter's expedition up the Yazoo River attacked by 3,000 rebels.
20. General Seymour, at Olustee, Florida, defeated by the rebels.—Fight between General Sturgis and the rebels under Hood and Johnston at Danville, Tenn.
22. Fight between United States troops and the rebels in Arkansas.
23. Restrictions on trade in Missouri and Kentucky removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
29. Capture of Scottsville, Ky., by the rebels.
31. A wagon train captured by the rebels near Williamsport, Md.—Union troops at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., defeated by rebels.

February.

1. President Lincoln issued a proclamation for 500,000 men for three years.
2. Raid by the rebels on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; estimated damage to property $1,000,000.—Rebel attack on Newbern, N. C., repulsed; the gunboat *Underwriter* captured and destroyed by the rebels.—Roddy's rebel cavalry driven out of Tennessee.
3. Fight on the Upper Potomac between the rebels under Colonel Rosser and the Union troops under General Averill; defeat of the former.
4. Union forces capture Jackson City and Yazoo City, Miss.
6. President Lincoln issues a proclamation removing restrictions on trade in the States of Kentucky and Missouri.
7. An expedition, under General Gillmore, ascends St. John's River, Fla., enters Jacksonville, and captures 100 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, and other property.
8. Fight with the rebels at Germania Ford, Va., without definite results.—Advance of Union troops from Jacksonville, Fla , into the interior, and capture of property valued at $1,500,000.
9. Severe cavalry fight with rebels at Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
10. General decline in the prices of stocks, at New York.
15. Advance in the price of stocks.—The pirate *Georgia* escaped from the port of Cherbourg.
18. Generals Smith, Sherman and others, make a successful raid into Alabama; they destroy over 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and capture 1,500 mules and horses, and over 300 prisoners.
19. The Enrollment Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16, and the House (on the 12th), by 93 to 60.
22. Unconditional Union State Convention of Maryland, held at Baltimore, and pass resolutions in favor of instructing the delegates to the National Union Convention to vote for Abraham Lincoln first, last and all time.
23. Bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile Harbor, by Admiral Farragut.
25. Tunnell Hill, Tenn., captured by Union troops under General Grant.—Athens, Ala., captured by the rebels under General Roddy.
26. The rebels beaten at Athens and Florence, Ala., by Union troops.—The rank of Lieutenant General conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, of the United States Army.
28. Successful reconnoissance by General Custer toward Gordonsville, Va.; capture of rebel camp.

March.

1. Annihilation of a colored regiment by guerillas at Tecumseh Landing, near Grand Lake, Miss.
2. Successful raid by General Kilpatrick near Richmond.
5. The rebels attack Yazoo City, Miss., and are defeated
8. General Sherman returns to Vicksburg from a successful raiding expedition into Alabama and Mississippi, having destroyed over $2,000,000 worth of property, and captured 8,000 negroes and 4,000 prisoners.—State election in New York decided that soldiers may vote.
9. Gold market excited; price advanced; stock market rampant.—Major General Grant receives his com-

mission as Lieutenant General from President Lincoln.—Council of War between the President, the Cabinet and General Grant.

10. Expedition under General A. J. Smith left Vicksburg for the Red River.—Constitutional Convention of West Virginia adopted a resolution to abolish slavery.

14. Fort De Russy, on Red River, Louisiana, captured by Union troops under General A. J. Smith; 11 guns and 300 prisoners taken.—Major General Halleck retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief.

15. The rebels make a daring attempt to recapture Seabrook, near Hilton Head, S. C., used as a depot for coal for United States vessels.—Call by President Lincoln for 200,000 men for the army, navy and marine.

17. Advance in gold notwithstanding the passage of the Gold Bill.—Lieutenant General Grant assumes command of all the armies of the United States.—Fort De Russy blown up accidentally; 4 men killed and 6 wounded.

18. The rebels appear on a new raiding expedition toward Washington.

20. Reconnoissance by Union troops under General Mower up the Red River, La.; 200 rebels and 4 cannon captured.

21. Act of Congress to admit Nevada and Colorado as States, passed.

23. The rebels under General Forrest commence an invasion of Kentucky.—President Lincoln issued an order for the reorganization of the army.

24. Union City, Tenn., attacked by rebels under General Forrest; Colonel Hawkins, in charge, surrenders to the rebels.—Capture of Alexandria, La., by Union troops.

25. The rebels under General Forrest enter Paducah, Ky.; the rebels were repulsed and driven from the city.—Severe gale; several vessels driven ashore along the coast.

26. President Lincoln issues a new amnesty proclamation.

27. Gold advances from 164 to 169.—Union troops under General Mower, capture 17 cannon from the rebels near Alexandria, La.

28. Gold declines from 169 to 166¼.—Election in Louisiana for delegates to a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.—General Forrest (rebel) with 7,000 men advances to the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., and creates great alarm there.

30. An expedition of Union troops under Colonel Clayton to Mount Elba and Longview, Ark., captured 320 prisoners, 300 horses, about 40 wagons laden with camp and garrison equipments, beside 300 contrabands, and killing and wounding about 200 rebels.—United States steamer *Maple Leaf* blown up in St. John's River, Florida, by a rebel torpedo; four of the crew killed.

April.

1. A band of rebels attack the United States Government plantations on the Yazoo River, and set fire to the buildings; several negroes perish in the flames.

3. Union troops defeated by the rebels at Shreveport, La.

8. Defeat of Union troops under General Stoneman at Pleasant Hill, La.; loss 2,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

9. Fight between rebels and Union gunboats at New Falls City, near Shreveport, La.; defeat of the rebels; from 500 to 600 of them killed or wounded.—Fight with rebels at Grand Ecore, La.; capture of 2,000 rebels and twenty cannon by Union troops.—The rebels attempt to blow up the United States frigate *Minnesota*, lying in Hampton Roads, with a torpedo, but fail.

12. Capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels under General Forrest; all found in the garrison, except about 200, massacred after they had surrendered—men, women and children.—Steamer *Golden Gate*, laden with United States Government stores, captured by rebels near Memphis.—Maximilian invested with his new honors as Emperor of Mexico at his Castle of Meramar.

13. The surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., demanded by the rebels under General A. Buford.

14. About 100 rebels, 200 horses, 400 saddles and 300 small arms captured by Union troops, at Half Mountain, Kentucky.

15. Explosion of a boiler on board the United States gunboat *Chenango*, in New York Harbor; many seamen killed or sustain appaling injuries.

16. The issue of gold certificates by the Sub-treasury, New York, suspended.

17. The rebels attempt to capture Plymouth, N. C., but are repulsed with great slaughter.—A portion of Hockman, Ky., burned by the rebels.

18. A rebel ram at Plymouth, N. C., attacks and sinks the gunboats *Bombshell* and *Southfield*.—Great panic in Wall street, New York; many heavy failures among the leading bull operators; a great panic also in the stock market; one of the severest ever witnessed; decline in prices.—Act of Congress to admit Nebraska as a State.

20. Surrender of General Wessels and 2,500 Union troops at Plymouth, N. C., after four hours' fighting.

22. Fight between Union troops under General Banks, and the rebels at Cane River, near Alexandria, La.; 1,000 rebels and nine cannon captured.

25. One hundred thousand troops for one hundred days tendered by the Governors of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and accepted by President Lincoln.—Advance in gold to 183.—A train of 250 wagons, with a cavalry escort and four cannon, captured by rebels near Pine Bluff, Ark.

27. Decline in stocks; gold falls from 181 to 178.

29. Madison Court-house, Va., burned by Union troops, on account of rebels firing upon them from windows in the place.

May.

1. Gunboat *Eastport* and two transports blown up by Union forces, near Alexandria, La., to prevent her falling into possession of rebels.

3. Admiral Wilkes suspended from duty for three years and publicly reprimanded.—General Grant commences movements against Richmond.—Fight between Union cavalry, under General Sturgis, and a brigade of rebels, under General Forrest; defeat and retreat of the latter

4. Union troops, under General Butler, advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond, and occupy Yorktown, West Point, &c.—The Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, cross the Rapidan without opposition.

5. General Butler transfers his army from Yorktown and West Point to City Point and Bermuda Hundred.—Two United States gunboats and three transports destroyed by the rebels near Alexandria, La.

6. Battle at Mine Run between the rebels, under General Lee, and the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant; the rebels defeated and driven back; Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth and Brigadier Alex. Hays among the killed.

7. General Thomas occupied Tunnel Hill, Ga.

8. Dalton, Ga., occupied by Union troops under General Thomas.—Severe battle between the Union army under General Grant and the rebels under General Lee near Spottsylvania Court-house: Major General John Sedgwick killed.

9. The gunboats of General Banks and Admiral Porter's expedition up Red River succeed in getting down over the Falls near Alexandria, through the engineering skill of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey.—Fight between Union troops under General Butler and the rebels under General Hill near Petersburg, Va.; the latter handsomely whipped.—Another terrible battle near Spottsylvania Court-house between the Union and rebel armies.

10. General Sheridan completes a successful raid in the rear of Lee's rebel army in Virginia, recapturing 500 Union soldiers, and destroying eight miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains.—Fight between General Butler's troops and those of General Beauregard, without definite results.

11. The rebel army in Georgia driven by General Sherman to Buzzard's Roost Mountain.

12. Major General Hancock captures 7,000 rebels and thirty guns in a battle near Spottsylvania, Va.—Union troops evacuate Little Washington, N. C., when rebels enter and burn all the houses in the place except about twenty; women robbed and turned adrift without food or shelter.—The outer line of works of Fort Darling carried by Union troops under Generals Gillmore and Smith.—General Sheridan captures the outer line of fortifications in front of Richmond.—Dalton, Ga., evacuated by the rebels under General Joe Johnston and occupied by Union troops under General Sherman.

14. Bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter, S. C., renewed with vigor.

15. Resaca, Ga., captured by General Sherman's army, with 1,200 prisoners, ten guns and six trains going South for supplies; Union loss in killed and wounded 2,700.—General Sigel defeated at Rood's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley.

16. President Lincoln calls upon Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for all the militia he can raise for one hundred days' service.—Defeat of the rebels under Johnston, at Resaca, by General Sherman.

18. A bogus proclamation of President Lincoln published in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce;* the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* stopped by the Government.—Battle between Union troops under

General A. J. Smith and a rebel division in Louisiana; 300 rebels captured.

20. Defeat of Union troops under General Sigel by rebels under General Breckinridge in the Shenandoah Valley.

21. The rebels make a furious assault on General Butler's lines, near Fort Darling, and are repulsed.

23. The Union army, under General Grant, makes a grand flank movement against the rebels under General Lee, resulting in a sharp fight and repulse of the rebels. —Joseph Howard, Jr., and Francis A. Mallison, arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with forging the bogus proclamation of President Lincoln.—General Lee's rebel army falls back to the South Anna River; over 600 rebel soldiers captured by Union troops.

24. Advance in gold to 185.

25. The rebels, under General Fitz Hugh Lee, attack the Union forces at Wilson's Wharf, on the James River, and are repulsed.

26. General Grant makes another flank movement on Lee's rebel army, crossing the Pamunkey River at Hanovertown Ferry, and reaching a point within fourteen miles of Richmond.—Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A., convicted by court martial.—Act of Congress creating the Territory of Montana.

28. Rapid advance in the price of gold to 188.

29. Fight between the rebels and General McPherson's Corps of Sherman's army at Dallas, Ga.; the rebels driven back with a loss of 5,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

31. Gold advances to 194.

June.

1. National Convention of Radical Republicans at Cleveland, nominated John C. Fremont for President, and John Cochrane for Vice-President.—A rebel ironclad descends James River from Richmond, and attacks some Union monitors, but is repulsed after two hours' fighting.—Fight between Union and rebel troops near Mechanicsville, Va.; about 4,900 rebels captured.

2. John C. Fremont resigns his position as Major General in the United States army.—A portion of General Sherman's army advances to occupy Allatoona Pass, Ga. —United States steamer *Water Witch*, 5 guns, captured by rebels in Ossabaw Sound, Ga.—Successful advance of General Grant's army to Cold Harbor, Va.—General Fitz Hugh Lee and 500 rebel cavalry captured by General Butler's troops near White House, Va.

3. Gen. Grant attempts to drive the rebels across the Chickahominy River, and is repulsed; Union loss, 3,000; Union loss in three days, 7,500.—National Bank Act passed.

4. The rebels, under General Lee, attack Union lines near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but are repulsed.

5. General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane accept their nominations for President and Vice-President.

6. General Hunter defeats the rebels at Staunton, Va.; captures 1,500 prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms and 3 cannon, beside a large amount of stores, &c.; the rebel General W. E. Jones, killed.—The rebels attack the Union troops under General Burnside, and are repulsed.

7 National Union Convention assembles at Baltimore. —Gold advances to 194.

8. Gold advances to 195¼.—John Morgan's rebel forces enter Eastern Kentucky, and capture the town of Mount Sterling.—The Baltimore Convention nominates Abraham Lincoln, for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

9. John Morgan and his rebel band defeated at Mount Sterling, Ky.; he subsequently attacks Lexington, Ky., and burns the railroad depot there.—Advance in price of gold from 195 to 198.

10. General Kautz, with his Union cavalry troops, charges the rebel works in front of Petersburg, Va., and enters the place, but not being supported by General Gillmore, is compelled to retire.

11. Fight between Union Cavalry under General Sheridan and the rebels under General J. E. B. Stewart; defeat of the rebel troops and death of General Stewart. —General Hunter burns the Virginia Military Institute, Governor Letcher's house, and captures 6 cannon and 600 horses, and a large amount of stores.

12. Maximilian makes a triumphant entry into the City of Mexico.—John Morgan, rebel General, captures Cynthiana, Ky., and two Ohio regiments; General Burbridge, with Union troops, subsequently arrives, defeats the rebels, captures 400 prisoners and 1,000 horses.

13. Expedition of 8,000 Union troops under General Sturgis defeated by 10,000 rebels under Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy; wagon and ammunition trains lost. —Lexington, Va., captured by Union troops under Generals Crook and Averill.

14. Bids for the $75,000,000 loan opened at the Treasury Department; over $90,000,000 offered.—Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, makes another flank movement; crosses the Chickahominy River, also the James River to the South side of Richmond.

15. General (Baldy) Smith attacks the rebel defences in front of Petersburg, and captures 13 cannon and about 350 prisoners.—Bill passed by the House of Representatives in favor of prohibiting slavery by a Constitutional amendment defeated by the United States Senate.

16. Vallandigham returns to Ohio from his exile without permission of President Lincoln, claiming his right to do so.

17. Desperate, but ineffectual attempt to capture Petersburg, Va., by Union troops; loss, 8,000 men.

18. Repulse of Union troops under General Hunter while attempting to capture Lynchburg.—Surrender of Union troops at Bardstown, Ky., to a few rebels without pulling a trigger.—General Sherman enters Marietta, Ga., the rebels having evacuated the place.

19. Fight off Cherbourg between the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, under Captain Semmes, and the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, under Captain Winslow; the former sunk after an hour's fight.—The rebels commence an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

21. Advance in gold from 198 to 208.—Fight with the rebels in Georgia; an important position gained by General Sherman; rebel loss 700 men.—Fight with, and repulse of the rebels at White House, Va.—Rebel cavalry attack the Union lines at Pine Bluff, Ark., and are repulsed.—Inter-Continental Telegraph Bill passed by Congress.

22. Desperate fight between rebel and Union troops on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; the Union troops driven from their position, but afterward regain it; a Union brigade gobbled up.—A gold panic in Wall street, New York; rises from 203 to 226, and then falls to 210, with a corresponding effect in price of flour, pork, &c.—Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent, New York, arrested on charges of having defrauded the Government.—The rebels, under General Magruder, near White River, whipped by Union troops.

23. Bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law passed by Congress.—Gold advances from 210 to 215.

24. The rebels capture the tin-clad gunboat *Queen City*, and blockade the river between Memphis and Little Rock.—The Constitutional Convention of Maryland adopt, by a vote of 53 to 27, a bill in favor of prohibiting slavery in the State, except as a punishment for crime.

26. General Hunter completes a successful raid into Dixie, capturing and destroying over $5,000,000 worth of property.

27. Advance in price of gold from 218 to 233.—General Sherman makes an unsuccessful assault upon the rebel lines at Kenesaw Mountain; Union loss, 2,500.

28. Gold advances from 233 to 240.

29. Gold advances to 244.

30. Hon. Salmon P. Chase resigns his position as Secretary of the Treasury.—New Tariff Bill passed by Congress.—New Internal Revenue Act passed.—Act passed to raise four hundred millions of dollars by six per cent. bonds.

July.

1. Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Chase, resigned.—Advance in gold from 250 to 280; it subsequently falls to 240.

2. Union cavalry, under General Wilson, return from a successful raid South of Petersburg, having destroyed 50 miles of railroad, and other rebel property.—Act of Congress to repeal the Gold Bill of June 17.

3. The rebels commence a new invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.—General Sigel's forces attacked at different points, and driven from Martinsburg.—General Sherman flanks the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain, and compels them to retreat.

5. Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown occupied by rebels; the stores at Hagerstown robbed; New York and other States called upon to send troops to repel the invaders. —The *habeas corpus* suspended and martial law declared in Kentucky by proclamation of President Lincoln.

6. Advance in price of gold to 259.

7. Advance in gold to 273.—The rebels push their invading columns toward Pennsylvania, and rep ilse small bodies of Union troops found at different points.

8. Artillery fight in front of Petersburg, Va.; the town set on fire by shells from Union guns.—Frederick, Md., evacuated by Union troops under General Wallace, and occupied by rebels, who levy $200,000 on the citizens.

9. Union troops under General Wallace defeated by the rebels at Monocacy Bridge.

10. Steamship *Electric Spark*, of New York, and four other vessels, captured and destroyed by the rebel cruiser *Florida*.—Gunpowder Bridge, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, destroyed by rebels; trains of cars also stopped and passengers robbed by them.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation relative to a reconstruction of the Union.—Rockville, Md., entered and robbed by the rebels.

11. Governor Bradford's house robbed and burned by the rebels.—The rebels approach within 6 miles of Washington.

12. Frederick, Md., reoccupied by Union troops.

13. The rebels, after an unsuccessful attempt to capture Washington, retire across the Potomac.

14. Decline in price of gold from 268 to 260.—Fight between Union and rebel troops at Tupelo, Miss.; defeat of the latter.

15. Decline in gold from 260 to 250.

16. General Sherman's army successfully crosses the Chattahoochee River.—Advance in gold from 250 to 256.

18. Advance in gold from 256 to 266.—Rebels whipped at Snicker's Gap by General Crook.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation for 500,000 more volunteers.

20. Severe fight between the armies of General Sherman and General Hood in front of Atlanta; severe assaults of Hood successfully repulsed.

21. Peace Conference at Niagara Falls; Horace Greeley acts as President Lincoln's agent, and offers the rebel Commissioners a safe conduct to Washington and back.—Gold declines from 262 to 258.—Part of the rebel invading force overtaken at Winchester by Gen. Averill, and whipped; 200 prisoners and four cannon captured.

22. Gold declines from 258 to 251.—Terrible battle in front of Atlanta; rebel loss estimated at 7,000; 15 stand of color, and 5,000 stand of arms; Union loss about 3,200; General McPherson (Union), killed.

24. General Rousseau (Union), completes a successful raid in Alabama and Georgia, capturing 800 mules and horses, and about 700 contrabands.—Advance in gold to 257.

25. Secretary Fessenden advertises for bids to the new $200,000,000 loan.

26. Union troops under General Averill defeated by rebels at Martinsburg, Va.

27. The rebel troops on North side of James River repulsed, and defeated, and four of them captured.

28. Decline in price of gold to 250.—Severe fight in front of Atlanta, Ga., between the rebel and Union armies; the rebels attack General Sherman, and are repulsed with the loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded.

30. A mine exploded under the rebel fortifications at Petersburg, Va., which are blown up with the troops in them; a terrific battle ensues; the Union storming column is repulsed with fearful slaughter; Union loss, 6,000.

31. A rebel force enter and burn nearly the whole of Chambersburg, Pa., and rob the inhabitants, leaving them in the most destitute condition.

August.

3. Rebels under General Early again occupy Martinsburg, Va., and Hagerstown, Md.

4. Fight between rebel and Union troops at New Creek, Md.

5. United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, passes Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell into Mobile Harbor, and captures the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* (with Admiral Buchanan on board) and gunboat *Selma;* the Union gunboat *Tecumseh* sunk by a torpedo or guns of Fort Morgan.

6. Another rebel mine exploded in front of General Grant's lines without doing much damage, the event being prepared for.

7. Advance in the price of gold to 260.—General Sherman makes an important flank movement in front of Atlanta.—The rebels make an attempt to recapture Admiral Buchanan from Pensacola.

8. Fort Gaines, entrance of Mobile Harbor, with 26 guns, 56 officers, and 818 enlisted men, surrendered to the United States forces.—Fort Powell, with 18 guns, blown up and abandoned by the rebels.—Union troops under General Averill defeat the rebels under McCausland, capture their artillery, 400 horses and equipments, three battle-flags and a large number of small arms.

10. Explosion of army ordnance boat at City Point, Va.; 53 men killed and 126 wounded, and a large amount of Government property destroyed.

11. Pilot boat *James Funk* and pilot boat *No.* 22, of New York, captured by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* within 60 miles of New York Harbor.

13. Defeat of the rebels on the North side of James River; over 500 of the rebels, 13 cannon and 2 mortars captured.

14. About 300 rebels make an attack on Selma, Ky., and are repulsed.—Union troops, under General Hancock, advance on the North side of James River to within 7 miles of Richmond, and capture 600 rebels, 6 cannon and 2 mortars.

15. Special State election in Connecticut on the question of allowing absent soldiers to vote; adopted.—General Wheeler (rebel) demands the surrender of Dalton, Ga.; his troops driven off.

16. Another advance by Union troops on the North side of James River; several hundred prisoners and a few heavy guns captured.

17. General Merritt's cavalry attacked in the Shenandoah Valley by Kershaw's rebel cavalry; Union loss 2 stand of colors and 276 prisoners.

18. A Peace Convention assembles at Syracuse, attended by Vallandigham, F. Wood and others.—Advance of Union troops under General Warren across the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; a terrible battle ensues without definite results; Union loss about 2,500.—Severe fight at Graysville, Ga., between rebels under General Wheeler and Union troops under General Stedman, without definite results.—The rebels attack Union troops under General Birney, and are repulsed, with great slaughter.

19. Severe fight between the rebels and Union troops under General Warren; the rebels repulsed; Union loss 2,800.—Martinsburg, Va., reoccupied by rebel troops.

21. Another battle on the line of the Weldon and Petersburg Road, between Union troops under General Warren and the rebels; the latter repulsed, with fearful slaughter; Union loss about 3,000.—Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, attacks Memphis, and endeavors to capture Generals Washburne and Hurlbut; they fail in their object, and are driven out by Union troops.

22. Fight between rebel and Union troops near Charlestown, Va., without decisive results.—The rebels make another desperate effort to drive General Warren from the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, but are again repulsed, with heavy loss.—General Kilpatrick returns from a successful raiding expedition; tears up 14 miles of railroad, captures 4 cannon and 200 prisoners.

23. Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala., with all its guns, ammunition, &c., surrender to the United States forces.

24. A large fire in Atlanta, caused by shells from General Sherman's batteries.

25. The rebel pirate *Georgia* captured by the United States frigate *Niagara*.—Fight between advance troops of the rebel General Early and a reconnoitering force of General Sheridan's, near Leetown, Va.; a number of rebels captured.—The rebels make another assault upon Union troops under General Warren, on line of Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, and recapture four miles of the road; loss on each side 5,000.

29. Decline in gold from 245 to 239.—National Democratic Convention assembles at Chicago.—A rebel cavalry force attacks Lebanon, Ky., and captures the Union guard.

31. Secretary Fessenden advertises for proposals for $31,500,000, the balance of Sixes of 1881.—The Chicago Convention nominates George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President of the United States.

September.

1. Simeon Draper appointed Collector of New York.

2. Atlanta, Ga., captured by Union troops, under Major General Sherman; 27 guns and 1,000 rebel prisoners taken.—Fight in the Shenandoah Valley, near Berryville, Va.; defeat of the rebels; 20 wagons, 2 battle flags and many prisoners captured.

4. Fight with rebels at Greenville, Tenn.; John Morgan, the notorious guerilla, killed, and his force dispersed.

5. President Lincoln issues a proclamation of thanks to Admiral Farragut and Generals Canby, Granger, Sherman and Sheridan, for their signal victories over the rebels.

8. General McClellan accepts his nomination for the Presidency.

9. Successful night attack by Union troops on the rebel lines in front of Petersburg, Va.; an important position gained.

16. Daring raid by the rebels near Petersburg, Va.; they capture 3,000 head of cattle.

18. Averill's Corps at Martinsburg, Va., attacked by the Confederate General Gordon; the latter repulsed.

19. Desperate fight with rebels at Opequan Creek, She-

nandoah Valley; the Union troops, under General Sheridan, capture 3,000 prisoners, 15 battle flags and 5 guns.—Some rebels capture the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, on Lake Erie, and convert them into pirates.

20. The British Government order that no vessel belonging to the Confederates or United States shall enter British ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

21. Two steamers, seized by the rebels on Lake Erie, recaptured, and the pirates arrested.—General J. C. Fremont and General John Cochrane withdraw from the Presidential contest.

22. General Sheridan gains a great victory at Fisher's Hill, Shenandoah Valley; captures 20 guns, beside caissons, horses and 1,100 prisoners; Union General Russell killed.

26. Gold panic in Wall street, New York.

27. Potosi, Mo., captured by the rebels.

29. Rebel fortifications on Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, Va., stormed and taken by Union troops; 15 guns and 200 prisoners captured.

30. Invasion of Missouri by the rebels; railroad property at Franklin destroyed.—The rebels make three unsuccessful attempts to drive the Union troops from Chapin's Farm, in front of Richmond.—Advance of Union troops and defeat of the rebels at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.

October.

1. Secretary Fessenden advertises for a loan of $40,000,000.—Pilot Knob, Mo., attacked by the rebels, without important results.

4. Severe fight between General Sherman's forces and the rebels at Allatoona, Tenn.—Great excitement in Missouri in consequence of the invasion of the State by the rebels under General Price.—Capture of Athens, Ala., by the rebels.

7. The rebel pirate *Florida*, with 12 officers and 58 of her crew captured in the Bay of Bahia, Brazil, by the United States steamer *Wachusetts*.

8. Desperate fight with the rebels near Richmond; severe loss of life on both sides.—Rome, Georgia, recaptured by the rebels; some officers and 3,600 negroes taken prisoners.

9. Fight with the rebels near Strasburg, Va.; about 350 rebels and 11 guns captured

12. Election in Maryland to decide upon the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution abolishing slavery; the new Constitution adopted.—Death of Chief Justice Taney.

14. Bids opened for $40,000,000 loan at the Treasury Department; $20,000,000 offered in excess of the amount asked for.

17. Capture of Ship's Gap, Tenn., by General Sherman.—Lexington and Warrensburg, Mo., occupied by the rebels.

18. A party of twenty-five armed rebels enter St. Albans, Vt., and rob three banks of $150,000, and shoot five citizens; then flee to Canada, where they are arrested by the Canadian authorities.

19. Great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, between Union forces, under General Sheridan, and the rebels, under General Early; defeat of the latter, and capture of 43 guns, beside caissons, horses and prisoners.

22. General Blunt defeated by the rebels under General Price, at Lexington, Mo.

28. The rebel ram *Albemarle* blown up in Roanoke River by a United States torpedo boat, under the command of Lieutenant Cushing.—Fight between General Pleasanton's Union army and General Price's rebel army at Newtown, Mo.; defeat of the latter; 2,000 rebels and 7,100 stand of arms captured.

30. The State of Nevada admitted to the Union, officially announced.

31. Capture of Plymouth, N. C., by Union troops.

November.

3. Fight between the Union forces under General Sherman and the rebels under General Hood; defeat of the latter.—Armed bands of rebels appear on the Lakes and occasion great excitement and alarm along the Northern frontier.—Rebel troops under General Price attack Fayetteville, Ark., and are repulsed with a loss of about 1,000 in killed and wounded.

4. Destruction of six United States vessels by two new rebel cruisers, the *Chickamauga* and *Olustee*, announced.

7. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in front of Petersburg, Va.; repulse of the former.

8. Presidential election; Abraham Lincoln carries every State except Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey.

9. Advance of 12½ per cent. in the price of gold.—General Sherman starts on a march through Georgia to the coast.

11. Rebels rush into Atlanta, supposing it to have been evacuated by Union troops; and are handsomely whipped; 900 of them taken prisoners.

14. The rebels under General Breckinridge attack the Union troops under General Gillem at Bull Gap, and capture 400 Union troops.

17. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on Union lines at Bermuda Hundred.

18. Severe fight between rebel and Union troops at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., without decisive results.—Forty-five Union scouts captured by the rebel General Mosby, near Charlestown, Va.

19. Norfolk, Va., Fernandina and Pensacola, Florida, opened for trade, the blockade being partially raised by proclamation of President Lincoln.—The pirate *Florida* collides with the *Alliance* in Hampton Roads.

20. Decline in gold to 216.

22. Battle between rebel and Union troops at Rood's Hill, Va., without important results.

24. Waynesboro', Tenn., occupied by rebel troops under General Hood.

25. An agent from England, with a numerously signed peace petition to be presented to President Lincoln, arrives at New York.—Several hotels of New York City set on fire by Southern incendiaries.

26. General Hood makes an assault on Union lines at Columbus, South of Duck River, Tenn.

27. General Butler's despatch steamer *Greyhound* destroyed by fire; General Butler, General Schenck and Admiral Porter have a narrow escape.

28. Rebels under General Pame occupy New Creek and Piedmont, and destroy considerable property; they are finally driven from the last named place.—The *Florida* sinks in Hampton Roads.

29. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, captured by Union pickets in front of Petersburg.

December.

1. Gold 228.—Hood moving his forces against Thomas at Nashville.—The President orders the organization of the First Army Corps by General Hancock.—Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, dies at Paris.

2. General Sherman's advance reaches Millen.

4. Sixth Southerners arrested in New York by order of General Dix, on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to fire the city.

5. General Burbridge moves against Breckinridge at Bean Station, Tenn.—The second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress opens at Washington.—James L. Speed, of Tennessee, nominated for Attorney General, *vice* Bates.—General Sherman's army united and marching on Savannah.—A fight near Pototaligo, S. C.

6. General Sherman skirmishes with the rebels 25 miles from Savannah.—General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren land near Pototaligo and cut the Charleston Road.

7. Mr. Stevens's Gold Bill tabled by the House.—The Electoral Colleges of the several States meet and cast their votes for President.—General Warren moves down the Weldon Road toward Hicksford Junction.—General Rosecrans relieved by General Dodge, in command of Department of Missouri.—The gunboat *Narcissus* blown up in Mobile Bay by a torpedo.

9. The rebel General Lyon crosses the Cumberland, above Fort Donelson, for a raid into Kentucky.—General Foster reaches the Meherrin River, having destroyed the railroad thus far.—Captain Duncan, of General Howard's scouts, leaves Sherman's Army to communicate with the coast.

12. The House passes the Bankrupt Bill.—Heavy skirmishing between Hood and Thomas.—Admiral Dahlgren and General Sherman in communication.—The rebel General Lyon enters Hopkinsville, Ky.

13. The Senate authorizes the construction of six revenue cutters for the lakes.—A bill authorizing the President to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, passes the House.—The Canadian Courts decide that they have no jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans and Lake Erie pirates, and release them.—General Sherman investing Savannah.—Admiral Porter's expedition leaves Fortress Monroe for Wilmington.

14. General Dix issues an order directing pursuit of rebel raiders over the Canada border.—The Canadian imbroglio discussed in Congress.—Resolution offered demanding indemnity from England for the depredations of rebel pirates.—The House passes a bill naturalizing aliens who have been in the Army or Navy.—Fort McAllister carried by storm.

15. General Thomas defeats Hood in front of Nashville.

—Generals Stoneman and Burbridge at Glade Springs, Va., raiding on the Tennessee Road.

16. General Thomas again victorious over Hood; the rebel army in full flight.

17. Secretary Seward orders that passports be required of all persons entering or leaving the country.—General Thomas still pushing Hood.—Peace resolutions introduced in the rebel House.—General McCook defeats Lyon at Ashbyville, Ky.—The exchange of prisoners completed at Charleston.

18. General McCook again defeats Lyon, at Hopkinsville, Ky., taking all his artillery.

19. Gold 211½.—Call of the President for 300,000 more men.—Fifteen steamers at Nassau, waiting to run the blockade.

20. The bill creating the rank of Vice-Admiral, passes Congress.—Gold 224.—Rearrest of one of the St. Albans' raiders in Canada; reaction of sentiment.—Hood crosses Duck River, after losing half his army, 51 guns and nearly all his Generals; General Thomas in close pursuit.—Hardee evacuates Savannah by the Union causeway.—Saltville, Va., occupied by Union troops, and the works destroyed.

21. Rear Admiral Farragut confirmed by the Senate as Vice Admiral.—Admiral Porter's fleet in sight of Wilmington.—Hoke's Brigade, of Longstreet's Corps, leaves Richmond for the South.—General Palmer occupies Bower Hill, eight miles from Portsmouth, Va.—General Sherman makes a triumphal entree into Savannah.

22. Hood at Pulaski in full retreat, with a demoralized mob, and a victorious army upon his heels.—General Custar attacks Rosser near Harrisonburg, Va., and then moves toward Gordonsville.

23. All of Porter's expedition in sight from Fort Fisher.

24. Gordonsville occupied by a Union force.—The naval and military expedition under Porter and Butler make an attack on Fort Fisher, and the powder boat is exploded within 300 yards of the fort.

25. General Steedman moving on Decatur on Hood's rear.—The attack on Fort Fisher renewed, and troops landed in the rear.—Capture of three of the St. Albans' robbers at Concord, N. H.

26. Admiral Porter continues the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

27. The expedition against Wilmington withdrawn.—Admiral Porter continues the attack.—Hood crosses the Tennessee on pontoons; General Thomas pursuing.

28. Brilliant success of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge; Tennessee and Kentucky clear of rebels.

30. General Stoneman returns to Nashville from his great raid in Tennessee and Virginia.—General Thomas announces the close of his campaign.

31. General Thomas countermands his order for Winter quarters, and directs a concentration of his command for a renewal of hostilities.

1865.

January.

1. The head of Dutch Gap Canal blown out, but it results in a fiasco.—Admiral Farragut commissioned as Vice-Admiral.

2. The passport system goes into operation on the frontier.

6. General Sherman and his army thanked by Congress; he crosses New River and moves on Grahamsville, S. C.

8. General Butler relieved from command and ordered to Lowell, Mass.

11. Mr. F. P. Blair, Sen., goes to Richmond on a peace mission.

12. Admiral Porter's and General Terry's joint expedition arrives off Fort Fisher, N. C.

13. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced; troops landed above the fort.

14. Parson Brownlow nominated for Governor of Tennessee.—Missouri declared a Free State.—Capture of Pocotaligo, S. C.

15. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured.—Hon. Edward Everett died.

16. "Sunset" Cox's peace resolution tabled by the House.—Explosion of the magazine of Fort Fisher.

17. Loss of the monitor *Patapsco* in Charleston Harbor.—Fort Caswell and the pirates *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassee* blown up by the rebels.

18. General Ord assigned to the Army of the James.—Five blockade-runners enter New Inlet, N. C., and are trapped.—The *Harriet Lane* destroyed at Havana.

19. Congress thanks Terry, Thomas, and Porter.

20. Mr. Blair, Sen., leaves on a second mission to Richmond.—The rebel Secretaries of War and State resign.—General Thomas reports 13,189 prisoners and 72 cannon taken from Hood between September 7, 1864, and date.

23. General Butler sends a challenge to Hon. James Brooks.—General Schofield's corps leaves Louisville for operations in the East.—Hood relieved of his command; Dick Taylor succeeds him.

24. The rebel iron-clads descend the James, but are driven back, and the *Virginia* blown up.—H. S. Foote expelled from the rebel Congress.

25. Congress thanks General Sheridan.—George B. McClellan leaves for Europe.—General Lee made General in Chief by Jeff. Davis, who also appoints a Fast Day.

26. The rebel ram *Stonewall* leaves Nantes, France.—Twenty-five blockade-runners lying idle at Nassau, N. P.

28. The rebel House resolves to arm the negroes.—An attempt to destroy Savannah by fire.

30. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell enter General Grant's lines as Peace Commissioners.—General Sherman commences his South Carolina campaign.

31. The Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery passes the House by a vote of 119 to 56.—General Lee made General in Chief of the rebel army.—The gunboat *Honduras* refused anchorage at Nassau, N. P.

February.

1. Mr. Seward goes to Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel Peace Commissioners.—Maryland House, and Illinois ratify the Constitutional Amendment.—John S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Massachusetts, admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

2. The President leaves Washington to meet the rebel Peace Commissioners.—The New York Senate and Rhode Island Legislature ratify the Constitutional Amendment.—The Canadian Alien Act passes the Lower House.—General Sherman's advance at Braxton's Bridge.

3. The New York Assembly, and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland Senate, ratify the Constitutional Amendment.—Louisiana left out of the Electoral College.

4. Failure of the Peace Negotiations; Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward return to Washington; the rebels demand recognition, and it is refused.—Fernando Wood makes a war speech.—Gold in Richmond 4,400.—General Sherman flanks the rebels at Solkahatchee, and they retire to Branchville.—The rebel ram *Stonewall* puts in at Ferrol, Spain.

6. Engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va.; a reconnoissance of the left.

7. Maine ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.—The amended Enrollment Bill passes the Senate.—The rebel Senate refuse to employ negros in the army.

8. Colonel Baker makes a raid on the bounty jumpers and brokers.—Official declaration of the Presidential vote; Abraham Lincoln, 212, and George B. McClellan, 21.—Delaware refuses to ratify the Constitutional Amendment; Ohio and Minnesota and Kansas ratify it.

10. Indiana ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.—The President signs the notice to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty respecting the naval force on the Lakes.—General Gillmore takes command of the Department of the South, and moves against Charleston.—The rebels repulsed from Fort Meyers, Fla.

11. The Senate thanks General Thomas.—H. S. Foote, late rebel Senator, leaves in the *City of Cork* for Europe.

13. The national debt, $2,153,735,444 26; interest, $93,131,901 36.

16. General Sherman shells Columbia, S. C.

17. Columbia, S. C., captured by General Sherman.—Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River, shelled by our forces.—General Schofield advancing from Smithfield, N. C.—Rebel dollar estimated by the rebels as worth *two cents* in specie.—CHARLESTON EVACUATED.—Louisiana ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

18. Charleston surrendered to General Gillmore. General Lee urges the employment of negroes in the army.

19. Fort Anderson, N. C., captured by General Terry.

20. The rebel House passes the bill to raise 200,000 negro soldiers, but the Senate rejects it.

21. The draft commenced in Brooklyn.—Generals Crooke and Kelly captured by guerillas.—WILMINGTON EVACUATED.

22. The Kentucky Senate rejects the Constitutional Amendment.—Wilmington, N. C., occupied by General Schofield.

23. General Johnston takes command of the forces operating against General Sherman; Camden, S. C., captured; Georgetown, S. C., surrendered.

24. Columbia, S. C., burned.—Beall, the pirate and spy, hung on Governor's Island.—Wisconsin ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

26. The pirate *Shenandoah* arrives at Melbourne, Australia.

27. General Sheridan leaves Winchester, Va., on an expedition.

28. General Sherman's forces enter North Carolina.—Lord Lyons resigns as British Minister, and is succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce.

March.

1. The President officially notified of his re-election.

2. Staunton, Va., captured by General Sheridan; General Custar has an engagement at Waynesboro, Va.

3. Chesterfield Court-house, S. C., captured by the Twentieth Corps.

4. President Lincoln and Vice-President Johnson inaugurated.—The rebels defeated at Natural Bridge, Fla.

6. General celebration of the recent victories; a procession and fireworks in New York.—General Sheridan raiding on the James River Canal, destroying the great feeder to Richmond.

7. Hugh McCulloch confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

8. The Canadian passport order rescinded.—General Sherman at Laurel Hill, N. C.

9. Bragg repulsed at Kinston, N. C., by Schofield's advance.

10. Jeff. Davis's Fast Day.—Cavalry engagement near Fayetteville, N. C., and the fight at Kinston, N. C., renewed; the rebels defeated; Fayetteville captured.—General Sheridan occupies Columbia, Va.

11. The President orders the disfranchisement of non-reporting deserters.—General Sheridan opens communication with Wilmington, N. C., by means of scouts.

13. Generals Crook and Kelly exchanged.

14. Sheridan pursuing Early and his body guard, all that is left of his army.—General Sherman leaves Fayetteville, N. C., destroys the arsenal, and moves on Goldsboro.

16. The rebel Congress declares that it is impossible to issue any more Treasury Notes.—The rebels undermine and blow up Fort Hell, but no damage is done.—Hardee defeated at Averysboro, N. C., and falls back on Bentonville.

17. John Bigelow appointed Minister to France, *vice* Dayton, deceased.

18. The rebel Congress adjourns *sine die*.—A movement against Mobile commenced.

19. General Sheridan's entire command arrives at White House, Va.—Johnston defeated at Bentonville, N. C.—GOLDSBORO EVACUATED, and the rebel forces fall back on Smithfield.—General Steele leaves Pensacola, Fla., to attack Mobile.

21. Gold falls to 153, creating a panic in the market.—General Schofield occupies Goldsboro, N. C.—The pirate *Stoncwall* leaves Ferrol, Spain, but is pursued by the *Niagara*, and returns, afraid to fight.

22. Concentration of Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's forces at and around Goldsboro, N. C.

23. The President leaves Washington for General Grant's headquarters.—The first company of negro State troops raised in Richmond.

25. Captain Kennedy, the spy and incendiary, hung at Fort Lafayette.—The rebels attack and carry Fort Steadman, but the fort is retaken by a vigorous charge of the Ninth Corps; the President witnesses the action.—General Granger commences a co-operating movement against Mobile.

27. General Sherman arrives at General Grant's headquarters.—General Stoneman captures Boone, N. C.—General Wilson moves on Greenville, Ala.—A general advance made on Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay.—The *Stonewall* arrives at Lisbon, Portugal, having escaped from Ferrol, Spain, and is ordered to leave the harbor.

28. A Council of War held, at which the President, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Ord are present; the Army of the Potomac moves.—The fleet moves up Mobile Bay against Spanish Fort.

29. The St. Albans raiders discharged at Montreal.—Mr. Seward visits the President at City Point, Va.—General Sheridan passes through Dinwiddie Court-house; the advance of Meade encounters the enemy near Gravelly Run.—General Steele joins General Canby at Blakely, Ala.—The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* fired upon by the Portuguese forts at Lisbon; the *Niagara* struck on the poop and both vessels then anchor.

30. General Meade's left threatening the South Side Road.

31. The rebels drive our left from Dabney's Mills, but are in turn forced back.—The transport *General Lyon* burned off Hatteras, and nearly five hundred lives are lost.

April.

1. Battle of Five Forks, Va.; the rebel right doubled up on the centre, and a portion of the wing cut off.

2. General Grant orders an attack on the whole line, and, after desperate fighting, both wings are rested on the Appomattox; the South Side Road is cut, and during the day and night RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG ARE EVACUATED, and Lee's army is in full retreat for Danville; the rebel General A. P. Hill killed.—Selma, Ala., captured by General Wilson's cavalry, together with the greater portion of Forrest's and Roddy's commands.

3. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond discovered, and General Grant starts in pursuit of Lee; General Weitzel occupies Richmond.—Gold closes at 146¾.—Jeff. Davis at Danville, Va., a fugitive.

4. The steamer *Harriet Deford* captured on the Patuxent River by rebels.—The President visits Richmond and holds a levee in Jeff. Davis's house.—Spanish Fort, Mobile Harbor, completely invested by land and water.

5. Mr. Seward thrown from his carriage and breaks his arm and jaw.—General Sheridan and an infantry column reaches Burkesville, Va., heading off Lee who, is at Amelia Court-house; an engagement at Lamer's Cross Roads in which the rebels are defeated.

6. Governor Fenton appoints the 14th as a day of thanksgiving.—H. S. Foote returns to New York in the steerage of the *Etna*.—General Sheridan attacks Lee West of Burkesville and routs him, capturing Ewell and a number of other generals.—The news of the capture of Richmond announced to Sherman's army.

7. General Grant urges Lee to surrender to save the further effusion of blood; Lee asks for terms.—An informal meeting of the Virginia Legislature held in Richmond to consider a proposition from Mr. Lincoln.

8. General Grant states the terms of surrender upon which Lee asks an interview.—Governor Fenton postpones the thanksgiving to the 20th inst., by request.

9. GENERAL LEE SURRENDERS THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA TO GENERAL GRANT.—The President and Mrs. Lincoln return to Washington.—Mobile captured; 300 guns and 3000 prisoners.

10. General rejoicing all over the country.—All the St. Albans raiders, except Young, released.—The President issues a proclamation closing certain Southern ports.

11. The President makes a speech in which he defines the States of the rebellion and hints at plans for restoration.—He issues a proclamation respecting the treatment of our national vessels in foreign ports, and threatens retaliation for discourtesey.—A *Te Deum* chanted in Trinity Church.—Lynchburg, Va., surrenders to a Union scouting party.

12. A Convention of prominent men in Virginia called for the 25th, with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union.

13. PRACTICAL END OF THE WAR; General Grant arrives in Washington and advises that the draft be stopped, that recruiting cease, and that the military establishment be reduced.—Lee reported to have advised Johnston to surrender to Sherman.

14. The *Europa* arrives with the news that the American Minister at Lisbon has demanded satisfaction for the outrage on the American flag.—THE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED IN FORD'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, BY J. WILKES BOOTH, who escapes; another assassin proceeds to Mr. Seward's residence and seriously stabs him in the throat, also assaulting Mr. Frederick W. Seward.

15. The President dies about half past seven o'clock; Andrew Johnson becomes President of the United States.

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